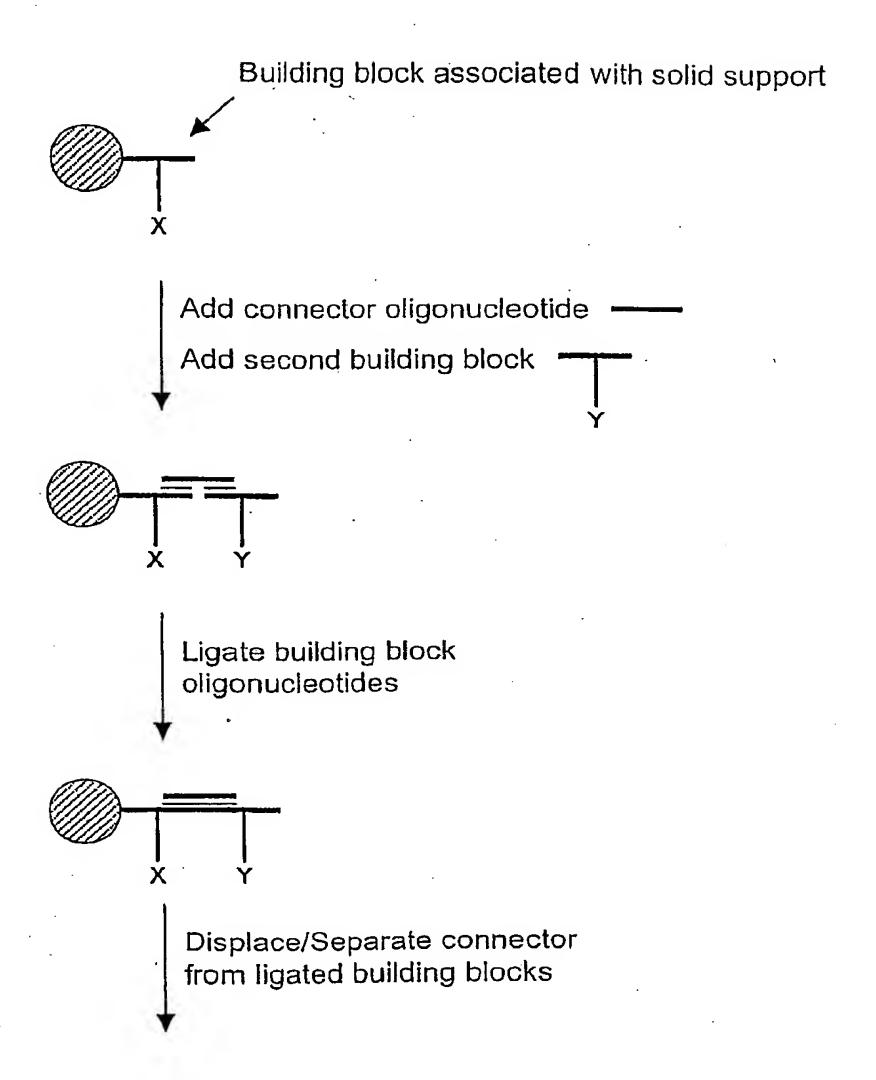
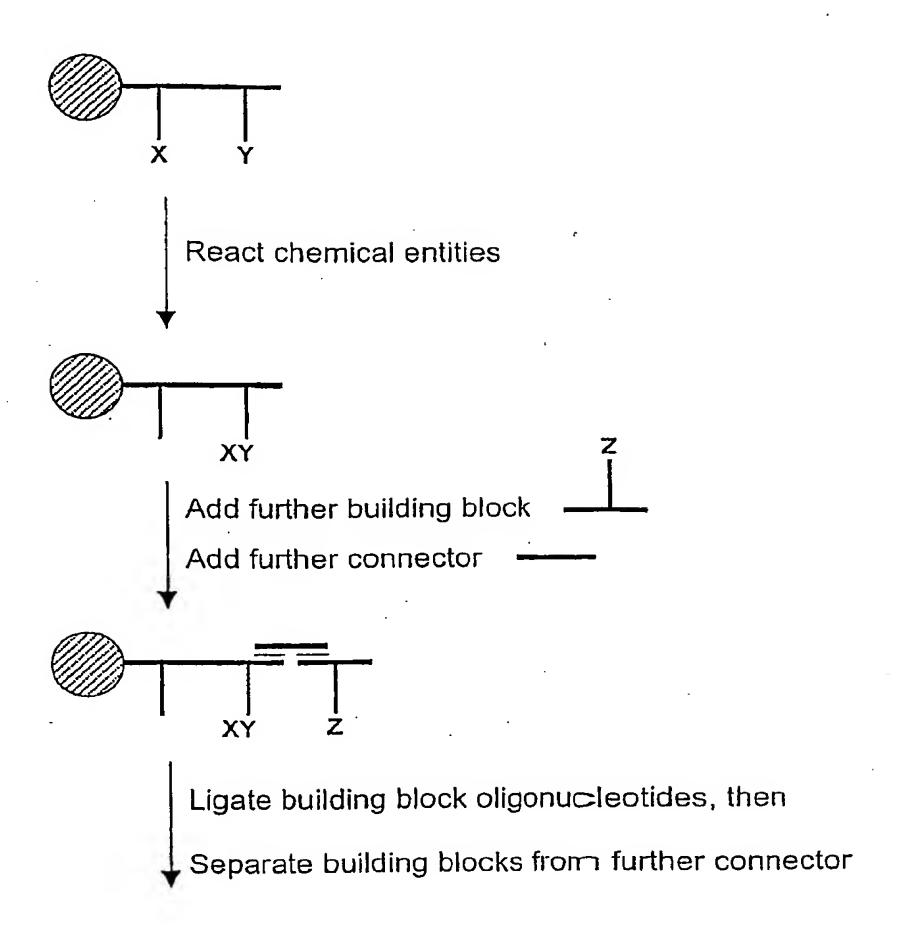
# Figure 1A



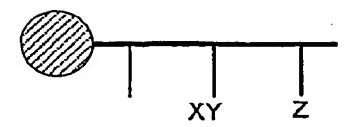


# Figure 1B

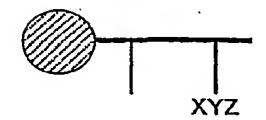


= Solid support

## Figure 1C



React chemical entities, thereby generating molecule (XYZ) resulting from said reactions



Repeat above steps if required, i.e.

Add even further connector oligonucleotide

Add even further building block(s)

Ligate building block oligonucleotides

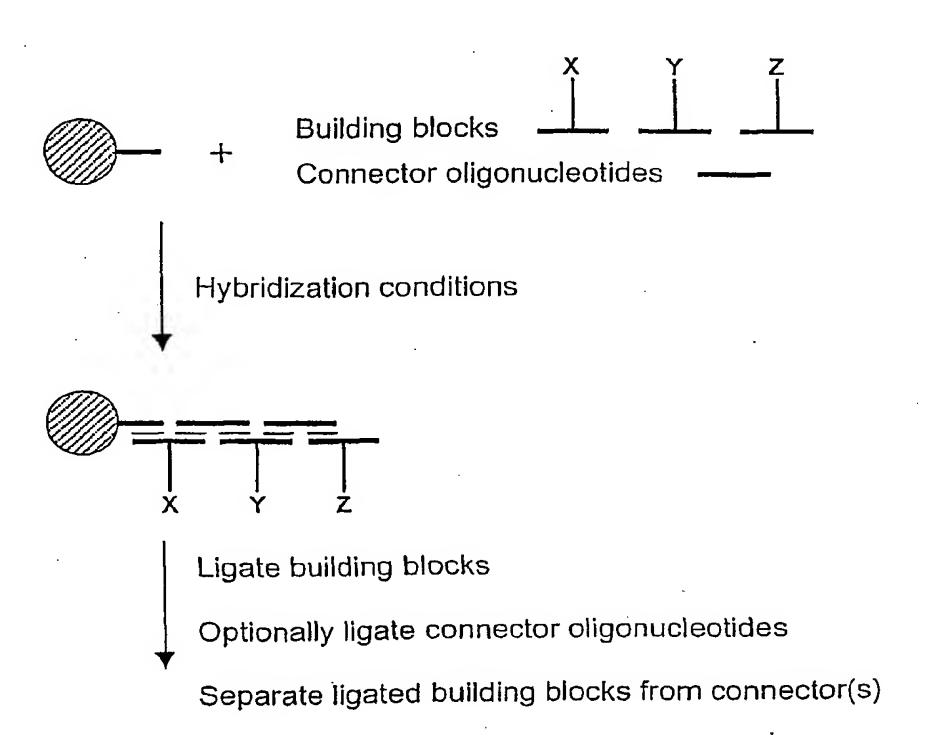
Separate ligated building block oligonucleotides from (optionally ligated) connector oligonucleotide(s), then

React chemical entities, thereby generating further molecules



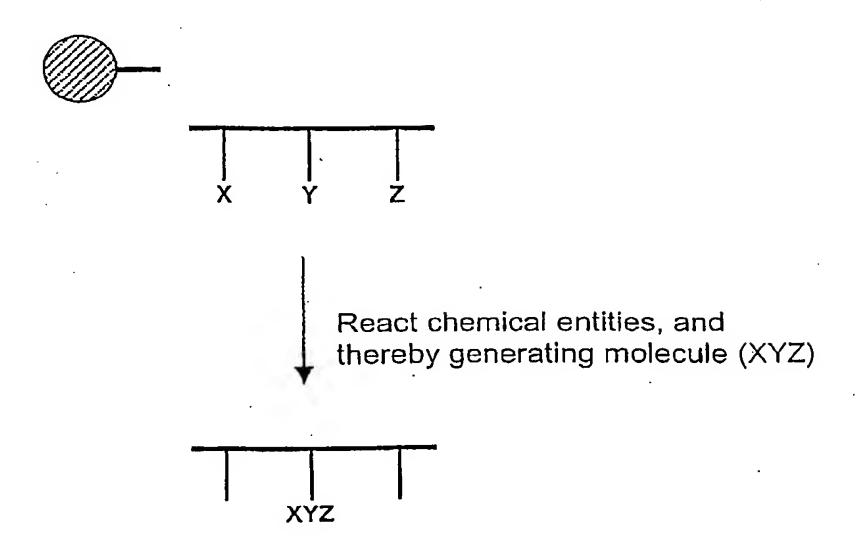
= Solid support

# Figure 2A



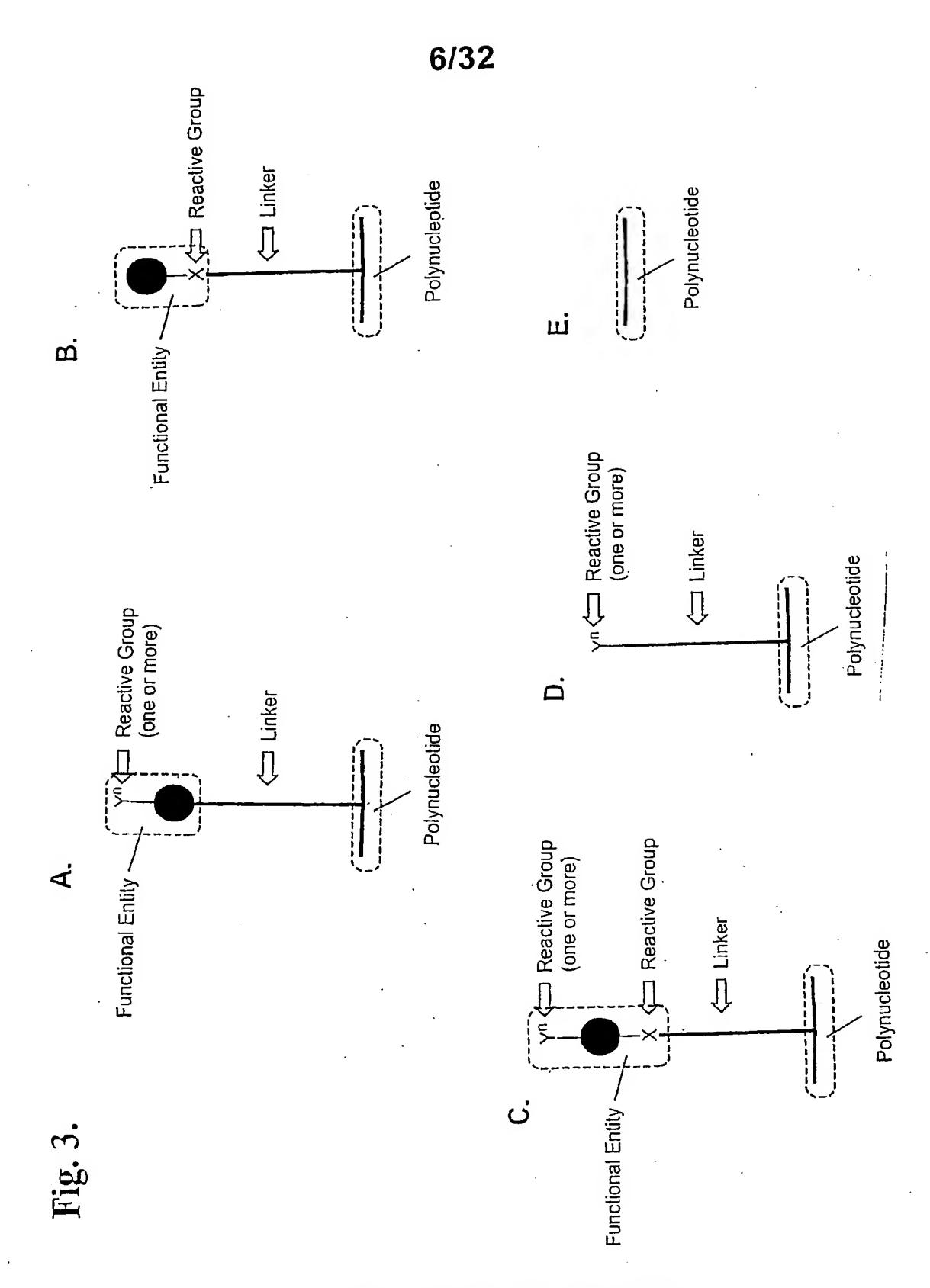
= Solid support

# Figure 2B

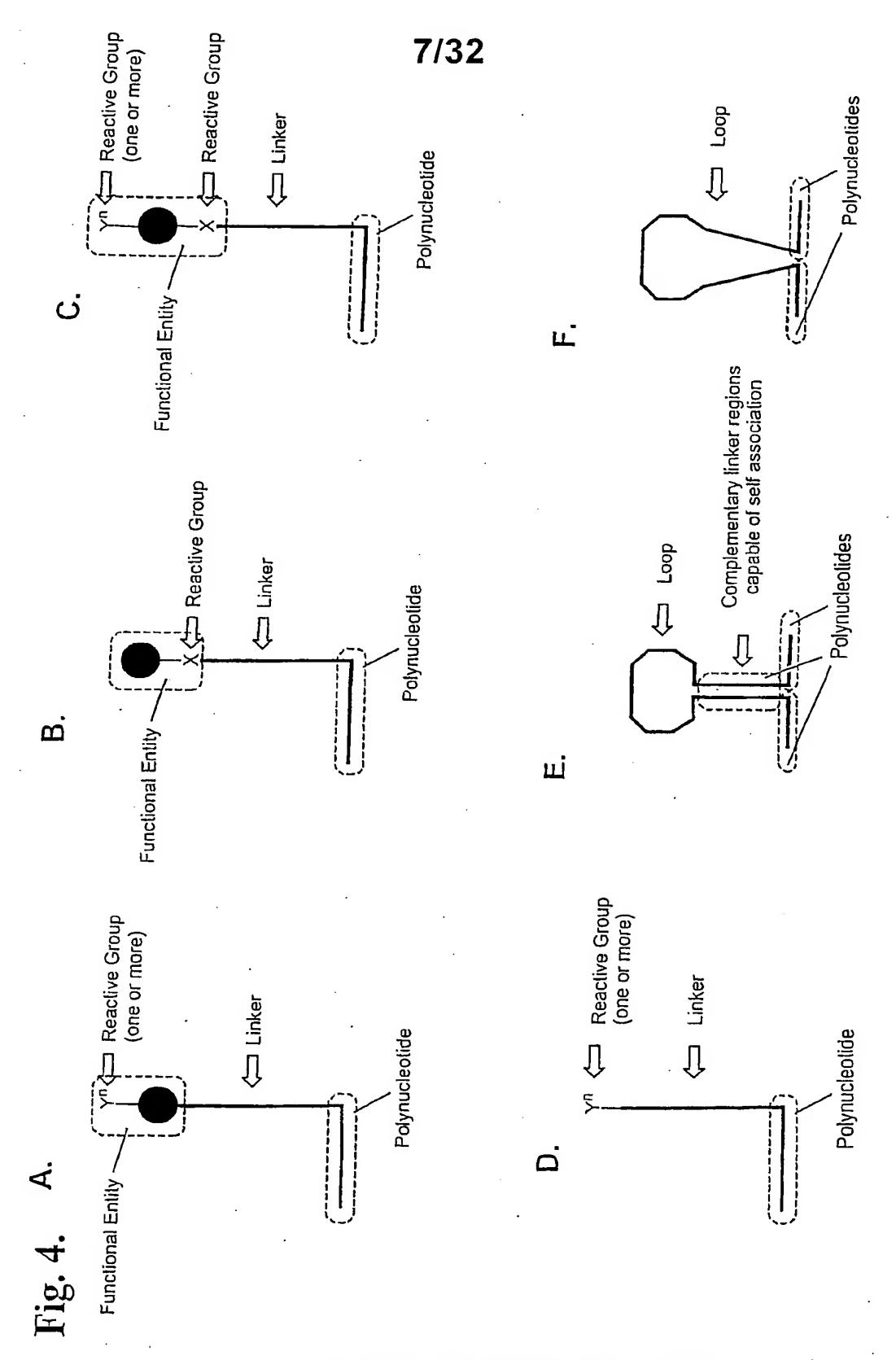




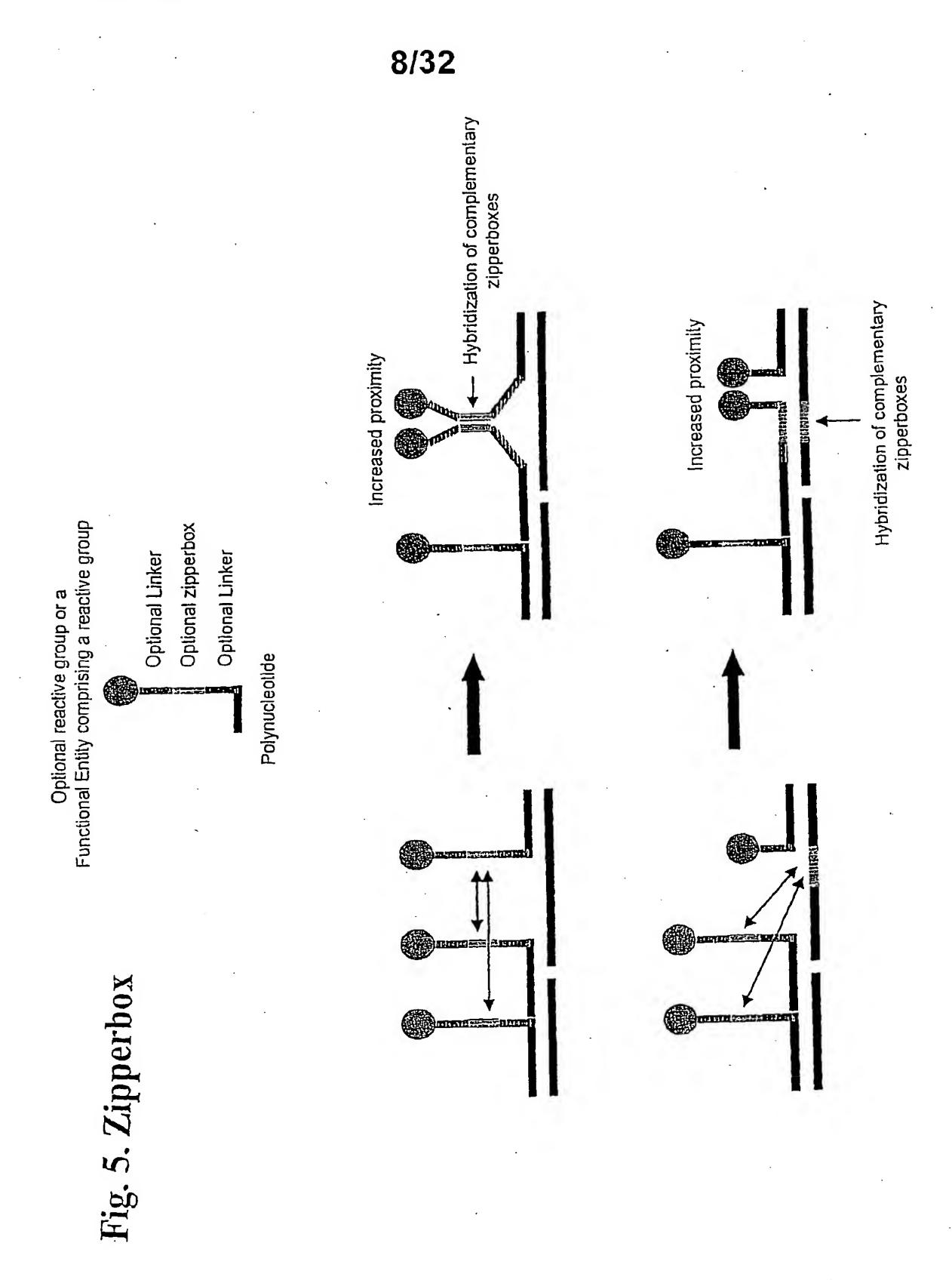
= Solid support



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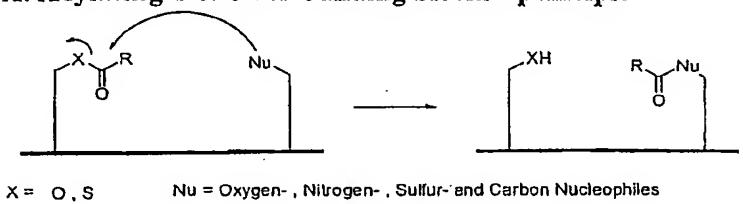


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Fig. 6. Reaction types allowing simultaneous reaction and linker cleavage.

Nucleophilic substitution using activation of electrophiles

A. Acylating monomer building blocks - principle



B. Acylation

Amide formation by reaction of amines with activated esters

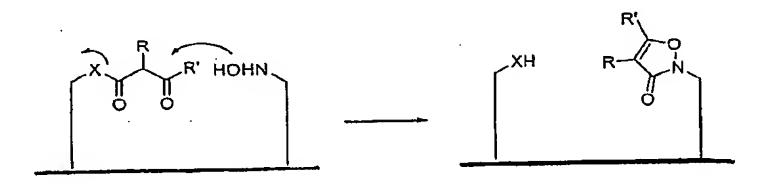


C. Acylation

Pyrazolone formation by reaction of hydrazines with  $\beta$ -Ketoesters

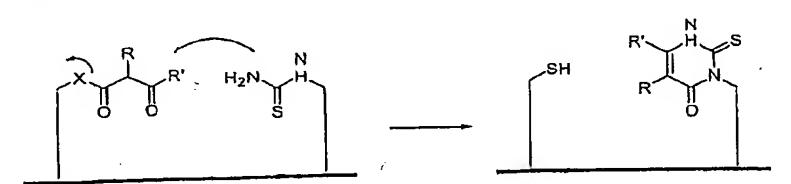
#### D. Acylation

Isoxazolone formation by reaction of hydroxylamines with  $\beta$ -Ketoesters



#### E. Acylation

Pyrimidine formation by reaction of thioureas with  $\beta$ -Ketoesters

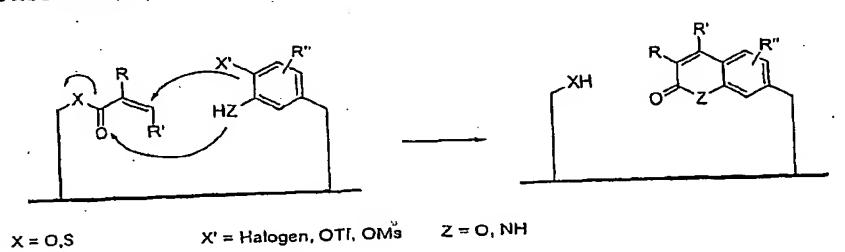


#### F. Acylation

# Pyrimidine formation by reaction of ureas with Malonates

#### G. Acylation

Coumarine or quinolinon formation by a Heck reaction followed by a nucleophilic substitution

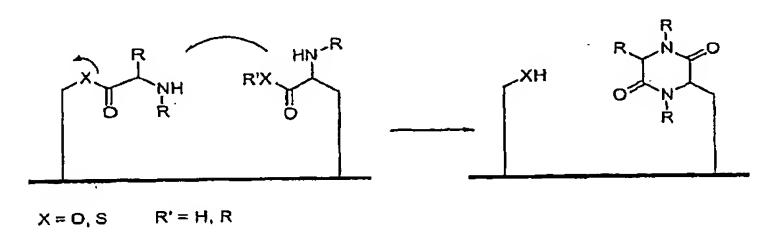


H. Acylation

Phthalhydrazide formation by reaction of Hydrazines and Phthalimides

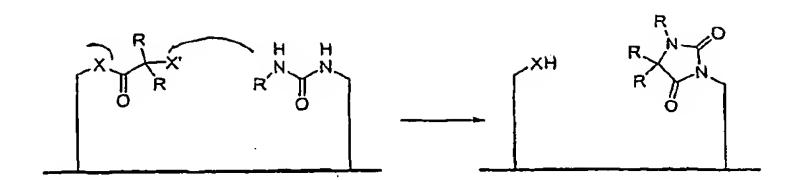
#### 1. Acylation

Diketopiperazine formation by reaction of Amino Acid Esters



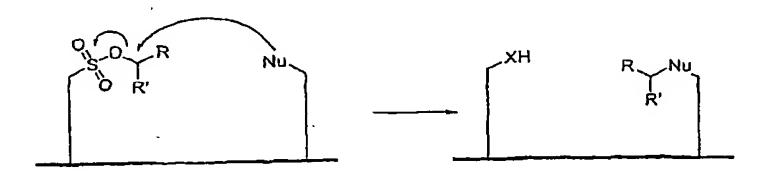
#### J. Acylation

Hydantoin formation by reaction of Urea and \alpha-substituted Esters



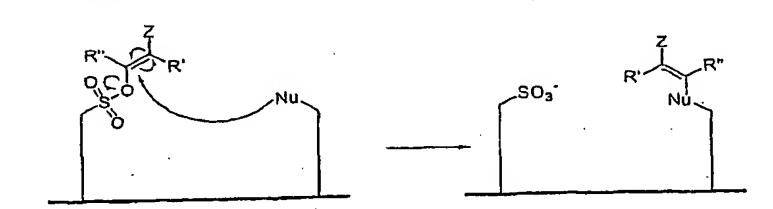
X = O, S X = Hal, OTos, OMs, etc.

# K. Alkylating monomer building blocks - principle Alkylated compounds by reaction of Sulfonates with Nucleofiles



Nu = Oxygen-, Nitrogen-, Sulfur- and Carbon Nucleophiles

#### L. Vinylating monomer building blocks - principle



Z = CN, COOR, COR,  $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2R$ , S(=0)R,  $SO_2NR_2$ , F Nu = Oxygen-, Nilrogen-, Sulfur- and Carbon Nucleophiles

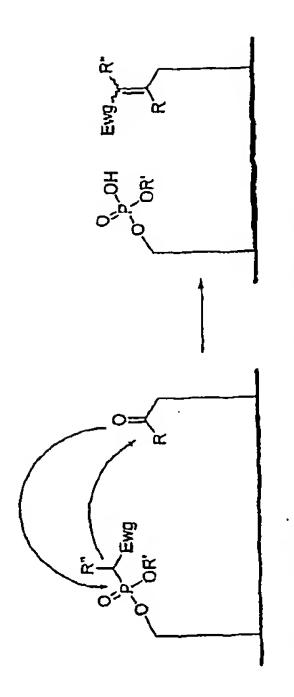
M. Heteroatom electrophiles
Disulfide formation by reaction of Pyridyl disulfide with mercaptanes

N. Acylation Benzodiazepinone formation by reaction of Amino Acid Esters and Amino Ketones

X=0,S

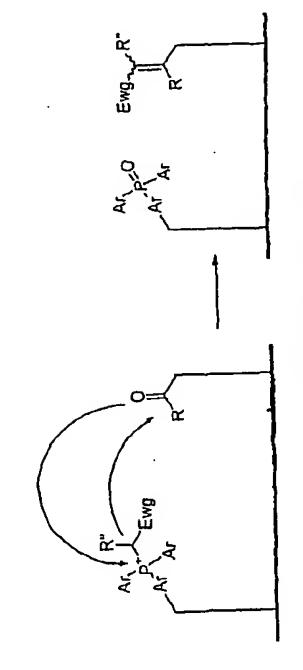
Addition to carbon-hetero multiple bonds

O. Wittig/Horner-Wittig-Emmons reagents Substituted alkene formation by reaction of Phosphonates with Aldehydes or Ketones



 $E_{\text{NG}} = CN$ , COOR, COR, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>R, S(=0)R, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>2</sub>, F etc.

P. Wittig/Horner-Wittig-Emmons reagents Substituted alkene formation by reaction of Phosphonates with Aldehydes or Ketones



Ewg = CN, COOR, COR, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>R, S(=0)R, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>2</sub>, F elc. Ar = aryl, hetaryl

Transition metal catalysed reactions

Q. Transition metal cat. Arylations

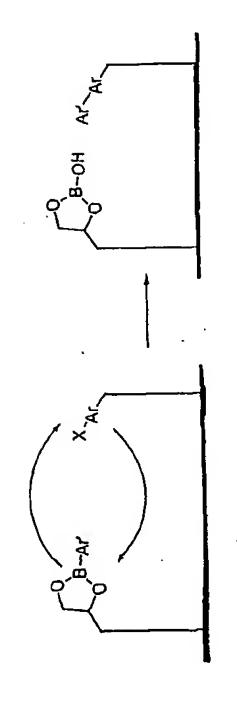
Z = haloaryl, halohetaryl, ArOMs, ArOTf, ArOTos or NHR or OH or SH etc.

Z\* = Aryl, hetaryl, NR or O or S elc

M = e.g. 8R, BR2, SnR2 elc.

R = H, alkyl, aryl, hetaryl, OR, NR<sub>2</sub>  $M^* = e.g. B(OH)R$ ,  $B(OH)R_2$ ,  $Sn(OH)R_2$  etc.

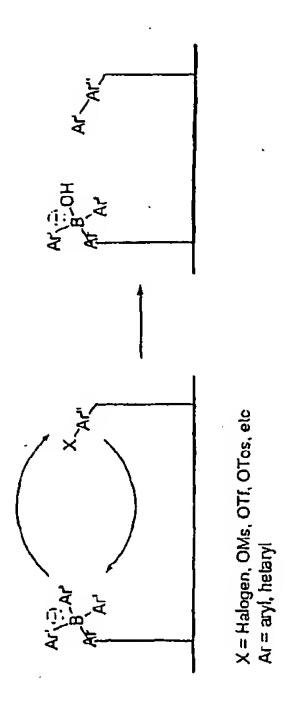
Biaryl formation by the reaction of Borates with Aryls or Heteroaryls R. Arylation



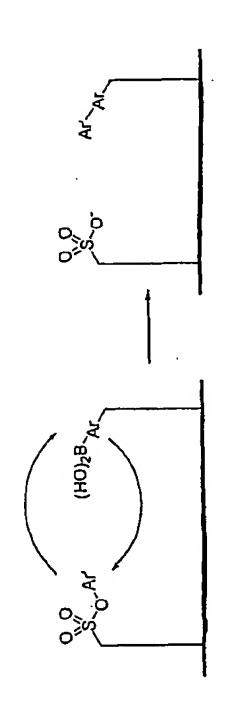
X = Halogen, OMs, OTf, OTos, etc

Biaryl formation by the reaction of Boronates with Aryls or Heteroaryls S. Arylation

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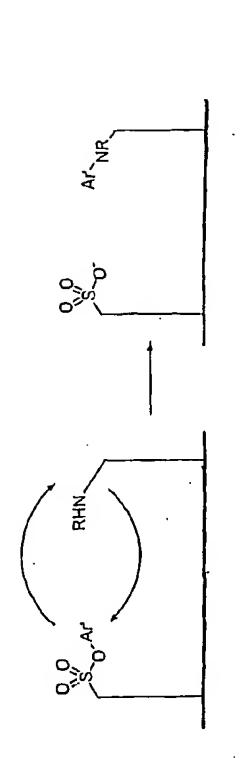


T. Arylation Biaryl formation by the reaction of Boronates with Aryls or Heteroaryls

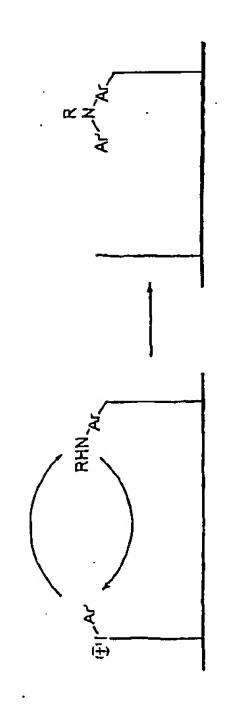


U. Arylation Arylamine formation by the reaction of amines with activated Aryls or Heteroaryls

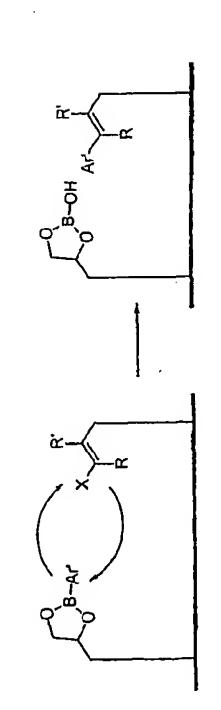
19/32



V. Arylation Arylamine formation by the reaction of amines with hypervalent iodonium salts



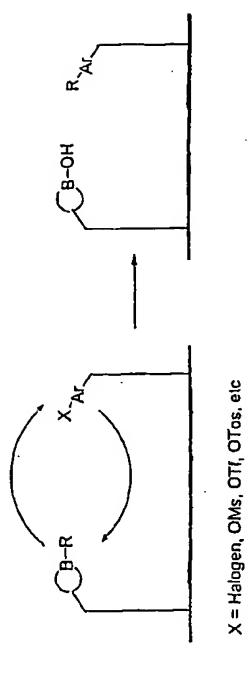
X. Arylation Vinylarene formation by the reaction of alkenes with Aryls or Heteroaryls



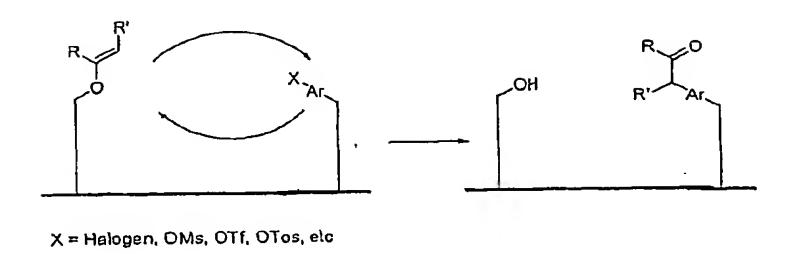
X = Halogen, OMs, OTf, OTos, etc

20/32

Y. Alkylation Alkylation of arenes/hetarens by the reaction with Alkyl boronates



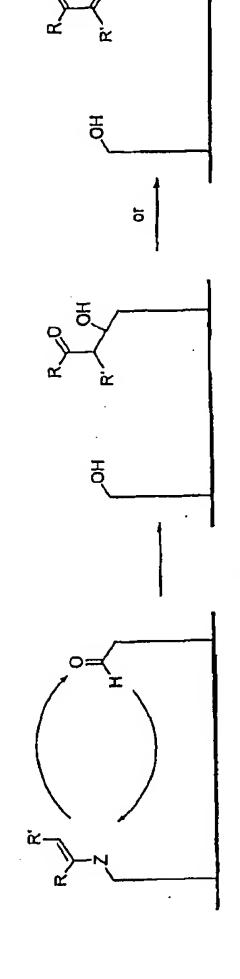
Z. Alkylation Alkylation of arenes/hetarenes by reaction with enolethers



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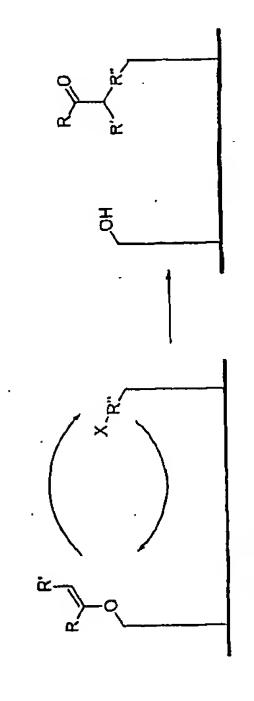
Nucleophilic substitution using activation of nucleophiles

AA. Condensations Alkylation of aldehydes with enolethers or enamines



AB. Alkylation Alkylation of aliphatic halides or tosylates with enolethers or enamines

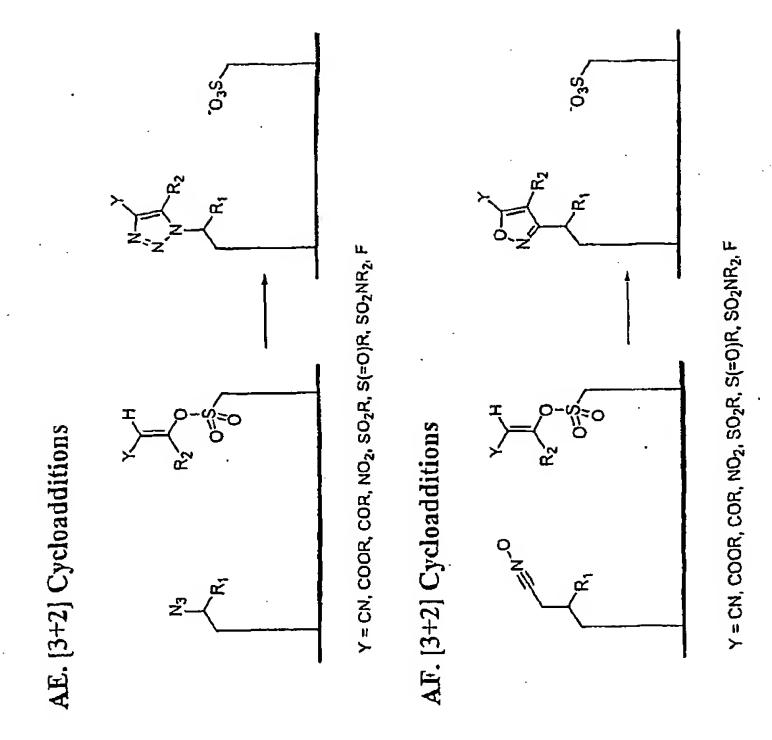
Z = NR, O; X = Halogen, OMs, OTI, OTas, etc



X = Halogen, OMs, OTf, OTos, etc

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SULFONAMIDES THIOAMIDES CONR"2. Y and the resulting bond XY COOR. Figure 7. Pairs of reactive groups X, p-HYDROXY THIOETHERS p-HYDROXY AMINES THIOETHERS sec- AMINES P-HYDROXY ETHERS (ert-AMINES B-AMINO ETHERS AMIDES AMIDES ETHERS Nucleophilic substitution reactions

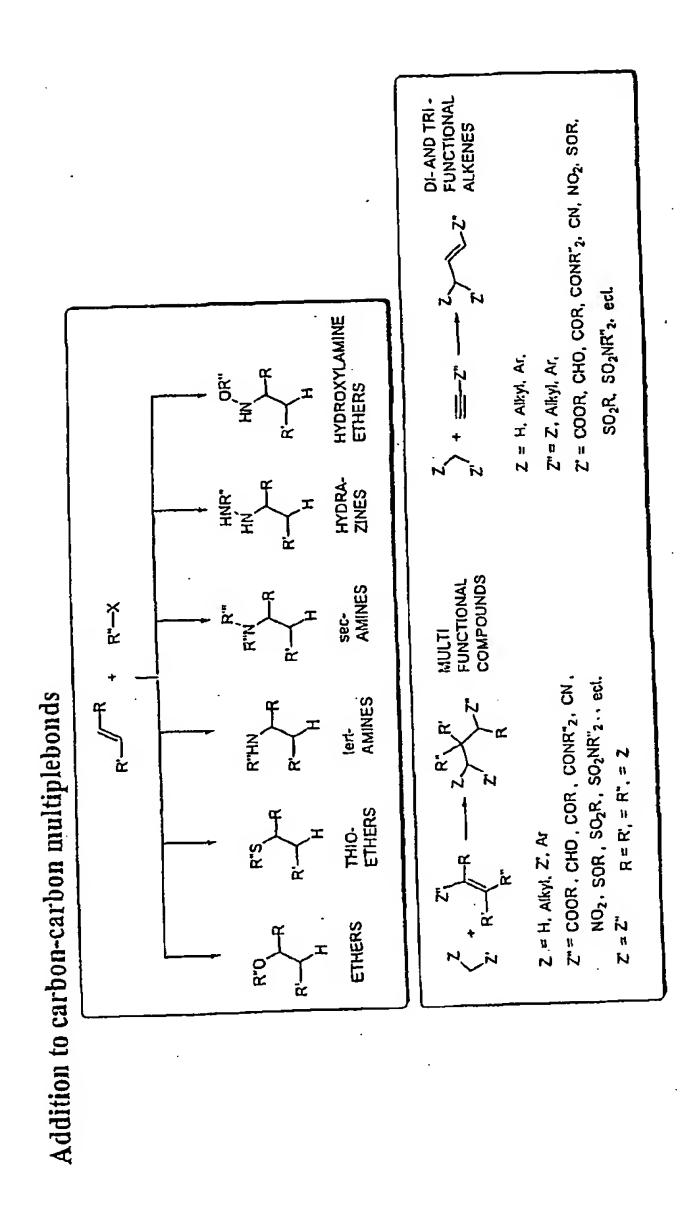
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ALKYN SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC COMPOUNDS BIARYL COMPOUNDS Transition metal catalysed reactions Ar-X PdpPhyl R . Nu = Oxygen-, Nilrogen-, Sulfur- and Carbon Nucleophiles

X = F, Cl, Br, 1, OSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, OSO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, OSO<sub>2</sub>TOL., . elc.

Z', Z = COOR, CHO, COR, CONR'<sub>2</sub>, COO<sup>-</sup>, CN,

NO<sub>2</sub>, SOR, SO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>NR'<sub>2</sub>, . ect. Aromatic nucleophilic substitution SUBSTITUTED AROMATIC COMPOUNDS



Cycloaddition to multiple bounds

SUBSTITUTED CYCLOALKENES	SUBSTITUTED CYCLOALKENES	2. CN, NO2. 1R, SO2R etc. 3. CR2. S.
$\alpha \xrightarrow{\alpha} \alpha$	α α α × O	COOH COAL CN, N CH2CN, SOR, SO2R X = 0, NR, CR2, S
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	Z. = CCOR, CHO, COR, COOH COAr CN, NO2. Ar, CH2OH, CH2NH2 CH2CN, SOR, SO2R etc. R = H, Alkyl, Ar, Z X = 0, NR, CR2, S,
SUBSTITUTED	SUBSTITUTED CYCLODIENES	SUBSTITUTED 1,2,3-TRIAZOLES
2 R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	A A A A	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α α	x x x x x	A - N - N - N - N - N - N - N - N - N -

Addition to carbon-hetero multiple bonds.

#### Figure 8. Cleavable Linkers

A. Linker for the formation of Ketones, Aldehydes, Amides and Acids

B. Linker for the formation of Ketones, Amides and Acids

C. Linker for the formation of Aldehydes and Ketones

D. Linker for the formation of Alcohols and Acids

$$R^{\bullet}$$
 $R^{\bullet}$ 
 $R^{\bullet}$ 
 $R^{\bullet}$ 
 $R^{\bullet}$ 

E. Linker for the formation of Amines and Alcohols

F. Linker for the formation of Esters, Thioesters, Amides and Alcohols

G. Linker for the formation of Sulfonamides and Alcohols

H. Linker for the formation of Ketones, Amines and Alcohols

. I. Linker for the formation of Ketones, Amines, Alcohols and Mercaptanes

R' 
$$\frac{hv}{350 \text{ nm}}$$
  $\frac{hv}{R}$   $\frac{hv}{NO}$   $\frac{hv}{350 \text{ nm}}$   $\frac{hv}{NO}$   $\frac{hv}{NO}$ 

J. Linker for the formation of Biaryl and Bilietaryl

K. Linker for the formation of Benzyles, Amines, Anilins Alcohols and Phenoles

L. Linker for the formation of Mercaptanes

M. Linker for the formation of Glycosides

N. Linker for the formation of Aldehydes and Glyoxylamides

O. Linker for the formation of Aldehydes, Ketones and Aminoalcohols